

Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.8 and the minimum 38.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.7 and 27.9.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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BERLIN DISARMING CIVILIANS TO BALK FUTURE OUTBREAKS

Munitions Seized At Various Points And Escaping Spartacists Arrested

MAY COMPROMISE

Government Considers Sharing Power With Independent Socialists

PREPARE TO VOTE

Campaign For Election Of Constituent Assembly In Full Swing

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). A message from Zurich to L'Information says that the Government has decided to proceed with the disarmament of the civilian population.

All the factories, mills and works of the Siemens, Schuckert Company and the Actien Elektrische Gesellschaft have been occupied with military forces, as well as the bridges across the Spree and the Berlin railway stations, where no trains are permitted to leave. A number of armed Spartacists who were trying to escape in motor cars have been arrested. Important stores of arms and munitions have been seized, notably at the Russian Embassy.

The possibilities are being considered of allowing the Independent Socialists to participate in the government on condition that they will break off relations entirely with their Left Wing and especially with the Spartacists.

Bourgeois Win In Bavaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Hale, January 14.—A message from Munich states that the primary elections for the Bavarian National Assembly resulted in a bourgeois majority of 200,000 over the combined Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists who polled respectively 300,000 and 31,000 votes.

Amsterdam, January 8.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the entire revolutionary working classes of the town of Brunswick have struck work in sympathy with the Spartacists in Berlin and 10,000, with machine-guns, are marching in procession through the streets.

Campaign In Full Swing

London, January 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the election campaign for the National Assembly is in full swing.

The revolution has greatly changed the old parties. The four main groups are, broadly speaking, the Conservatives, Centrists, Liberals and Socialists, but all are sailing under new flags.

The Majority Socialist program emphasizes that that Party only supported a defensive war. The Left Wing Socialists are prominent only in some of the large centers.

The Independent Socialists will cooperate with the Moderate Socialists at Munich but not in Berlin, where the independent Socialists include the more or less strong Left Wing; namely, the Communists under Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Liberals In New Formation

The Liberals have also split their Left wing, which is very strong and comprises the German Democratic Party and the real Liberals, from the former National Liberal Party, while the Right wing comprises the majority of the former National Liberals, some Conservatives and Radicals. This wing calls itself the German People's Party. The main plank of the Left wing Liberals is a republic based on the sovereignty of the people while the Right wing pleads for the capitalistic interests.

The Centrists or Center Party, now call themselves the Christian People's Party and, while upholding Catholic interests, are generally democratic.

The old Conservative Party includes the Christian Socialists, the pan-Germans, the members of the Fatherland Party and the anti-Semites and calls itself the German National People's Party.

(Continued on Page 2)

Hundred Chests Of Opium Go Up In Harmless Smoke

Fires Ablaze With Drug In Four Kilns All Day At Official Burning In Pootung

With a casualness that might have attended a street bonfire, Chinese Government and Maritime Customs officials yesterday stood out on the foreshore in Pootung and lightly tossed into four blazing kilns ball after ball of opium—a hundred chests of it—nearly \$2,000,000 worth of it—sight to make to moan agonized in the breezes the spirits of any mandarins of but three or four decades back that chanced to be wandering over the fields of Pootung yesterday.

But for all its casualness, it was an historic fire, for it loosed one more of the evil chains that have bound a race in slavery. And the lack of any dramatic element made the importance of it stand out in even bolder relief. When that fire is dimmed and its ashes consigned to the bottom of the Whangpoo, the largest single stock of opium in China will have been destroyed. The fight against opium will be directed to the future instead of the past; it will be a fight of prevention.

Four Kilns At Work
At sharp nine o'clock of a sparkling bright morning a launch carrying Chinese and foreign officials, missionaries and representatives of reform societies smartly poked its nose out into the stream from the Custom Jetty, its passengers facing toward the shore—for there the moving picture machines were. At Pootung they fled between two lines of soldiers to the kilns—four of them—

(Continued on Page 4)

Neutrals Take Steps Against Bolsheviks

Netherlands, Switzerland And Sweden Trying To Free Themselves Of Agents

Poland Needs Assistance To Resist Tide Of Bolshevism, Says Pianist President

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 14.—Neutral Governments, especially Switzerland and Sweden, are taking vigorous action against the Bolsheviks. The Municipal authorities in several towns in Switzerland, including Geneva, are insisting that all Russians and Germans shall register while the Swedish Government has informed the Bolshevik representative and forty Bolshevik agents that they must quit the country immediately.

Russian Conditions Described
London, January 9.—M. Scavenius, formerly Danish Minister to Russia, who has just arrived in London from Russia, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that the situation in Russia is hopeless so long as the Allies took no steps to end Bolshevism, which is a real international danger that is growing stronger every day for the Bolsheviks are marvelous propagandists and are working in all countries with the object of causing world revolution. He was sure Bolshevism would win in Germany unless the Allies took immediate steps to stop it by supplying the Germans with more food and by serving a sufficient force to expel the Bolsheviks from Petrograd and Moscow. That force need not be big because the whole population was opposed to Bolshevism.

As soon as the Bolsheviks had been expelled from Petrograd and Moscow the whole Bolshevik movement would collapse. He was sure an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger was that if Liebknecht won in Germany then Germany would join Russia and Europe would be without peace for a long time. That was why it was important to finish Bolshevism immediately.

Two Japanese Among Those Honored For Distinguished Service To American Army

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—On the recommendation of General Peyton C. March, Chief-of-Staff of the army Secretary of War Baker has awarded Distinguished Service Medals to eleven officers of Allied armies for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the United States army during the war. Among those decorated are General Baron Y. Uvezawa, Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese army, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Misumachi, Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Hungarian Situation Hinges On Workers

Karoly Determined To Form Coalition Cabinet But Difficulties Are Numerous

(French Wireless)

Berne, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). The solution of the political situation in Hungary seems to meet with great difficulties. Count Karolyi is determined to form a coalition cabinet but everything depends on the attitude of the workers, the Socialists having bluntly demanded that one of their Party shall be appointed to the Ministry of the Interior.

SEINE RIVER IS LOWER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 13.—The waters of the Seine have continued to subside and another drop of sixteen inches is recorded.

Scenes At Historic Opium Burning



Above, two kilns on Pootung to restore where opium was burned, showing officials dropping in balls of drug. Below—left, Commissioner Chang Yi-pang, representing Peking; center, American Consul-General Sammons, throwing opium into the flames; right, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, one of China's foremost physicians.

TO DISCHARGE MR. HEAL FROM 'B' COMPANY NOW

Order Reading 'Dismissed' Is To Be Changed Because He Won't Apologise

Because Corporal A. J. Heal of "B" Company, British, refused to apologize or express regret for his actions, he is to be "discharged" from the volunteer unit. Mr. Heal received a letter from the Municipal Council yesterday announcing that Corps order 101, which "dismissed" him, will be changed so that he is to be "discharged."

The communication also announced that the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the case would be published in next week's Municipal Gazette.

In answer to the Council's request for an apology, Mr. Heal pointed out that the Municipal Body had not produced his enrollment papers, the only contract existing between himself and the Council, that the case should be judged according to the printed corp regulations, and that his request for additional members on the special committee had been ignored.

The new order which changes his dismissal to a discharge will probably be published in the Municipal Gazette next week. Until then, Mr. Heal will not take any action.

U.S. GIVES DECORATIONS TO 11 ALLIED OFFICERS

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Empress Of Russia To Bring Back Coolies

Stops At Haore To Take On 3,200 Of Labor Corps

(French Wireless)

Havre, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). The ss. Empress of Russia, coming from Liverpool on Wednesday, came alongside the quay and took on board 3,200 Chinese laborers, who are returning to their native country. The vessel sailed the same evening for Hongkong.

U.S. ADMITS MORE IMPORTS

(American Service To Reuter)

Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Import restrictions on iron ore, chrome manganese ore, copper ore and other commodities were removed today by the War Trade Board. Licenses also were issued for importation from Great Britain of ferro-manganese covering shipments contracted for by American consumers up to April 1, 1917, the date of America's entrance into the war.

THRONE OF LUXEMBURG ABDICATED BY DUCHESS

Gives Way To Popular Demand And Princess Charlotte Adelgunde Is Crowned

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). The Government of Luxembourg has just informed the French Government of the abdication to the throne of Princess Charlotte Adelgunde, in succession to the Grand Duchess Adelade, who has abdicated.

The taking of the oath took place before the Chamber, which had approved this decision by thirty voters to nineteen.

BRITAIN TO DEMOBILISE 52,000 MEN EVERY DAY

27,000 Will Be From Overseas Troops And 25,000 From Home Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—It is reported from Berlin that Germany has refused, until the Treaty of Peace has been concluded, to restore the machinery stolen from the occupied territory saying that such restoration would deprive Germany of machinery which is absolutely essential to her industries.

London, January 9.—Messages from Paris indicate that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have scored a great success with regard to the question of the freedom of the seas and very little is likely to be said on that subject when the actual Peace Conference assembles.

The question of Spanish Morocco has also been settled to the satisfaction of England and France regarding territorial extension and to the advantage of Spain from a financial point of view.

Colonel House Ill But Will Be Up Soon

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). During the meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Premiers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and Associated Powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors at Paris and London it was decided, notably, that the United

States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan will be represented by five delegates each at the preliminary peace conference. The other nations, according to their importance, will have one or two representatives. In addition, the two following principles were adopted:

(1) Each delegation forming an indivisible whole, the number of delegates is without influence on the status at the conference of the States represented.

(2) The right of rotation is admitted in each delegation. This right will permit each State to entrust its interests to the various representatives it has chosen according to its own pleasure.

Germany To Be Held For Damage Done By Bolsheviks In East

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 8.—In the course of the last sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa, Marshal Foch stated that Germany would be held responsible for the destruction done by the Bolsheviks in Poland and the Baltic provinces because, contrary to the armistice, the German Command in evacuating these regions left arms, ammunition and war-material in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

The British admiral commanding the naval forces in the Baltic has made an identical statement to the German commander.

KOREA MAKES PLEA FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

Association Sends Resolutions To Wilson, Peace Delegates And Congress

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Resolutions passed by the New Korea Association have been sent to President Wilson and the American Peace Delegates, protesting against the annexation of Korea by Japan and asking that America apply the principle of self-determination to that country. The Association also sent a copy of the resolutions to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Territorial Bank To Pay Judgment

Counsel Says Claim On Notes For \$3,500 Will Be Satisfied After Month

A judgment summons came up for hearing in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Kwan and Assessor Grant Jones in the case in which Mr. Richard Hope recently secured judgment against the Bank of Territorial Development for the recovery of \$3,500 and eight percent interest, being the face value of notes of the defendant bank.

Mr. Haskell asked the Court to make an order asking the Commercial Press to show cause why they should not pay in to the Court the sum due to the plaintiff, out of \$40,000 deposited with them, being money belonging to the Bank and sent by the Kirin branch of the Bank. Mr. J. E. Lemire, who represented the defendants, said he had no objection, and asked for a stay of execution for one month, after which time the judgment would be satisfied. He was leaving shortly for Peking to arrange matters.

The Court ordered counsel for the plaintiffs to file due notice of application for a Court order in connection with the sum of \$40,000 in the possession of the Commercial Press.

BATTLE LASTS ALL DAY IN PORTUGUESE REVOLT

Democrat Forces, With Aid Of Guerrilla Bands, Hold City Of Oporto

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, January 14.—It is reported that serious disturbances have occurred at Oporto. The democrat forces occupied the town with the help of guerrilla bands and civilians. On the arrival of a strong column to quell the insurrection fighting occurred all day long on the 10th, many persons being killed or wounded.

Galleries In Louvre Open To Public Again

Sculptural Works May Be Seen But Pictures Are Not Ready Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 13.—Several of the galleries of sculpture in the famous Louvre Museum were opened again yesterday to the public but the picture galleries are not ready.

Japan And America Reach Agreement Over Running Of Trans-Siberian Railway

Proposal Is To Form Inter-Allied Committee To Supervise Restoration Of Efficiency To Vital Line Of Supplies

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The State Department today issued the following statement:

"The State Department has been advised that an understanding has been reached in Tokio regarding the proposed restoration of the efficiency of the Trans-Siberian railway, including the Chinese Eastern railway, and that the proposed plan will be submitted to this Government through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington."

"In brief, the proposal is that there shall be an Inter-Allied Committee under the presidency of a Russian to consist of one representative of each of the following nationalities: Russia, China, Japan, United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. Under this committee there will be established two boards—first a technical board in which Mr. John F. Stevens (head of the American railway mission to Russia) will serve and, second, a military board."

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Vladivostok, January 17.—The Acting High Commissioner for Great Britain, Mr. Beily Alston, leaves Vladivostok shortly to take charge of the British Embassy in Tokio on the approaching departure of Sir Conyngham Greene for Europe.

Harbin, January 16.—The new Russian banknotes made in America and signed by Horvath, Putloff and Plimenoff, issued for circulation in the territory of the Chinese Eastern railway, the object being to facilitate the critical situation created on account of the lack of small money, have now disappeared from the market, owing to the fact that Chinese merchants have bought all the new banknotes, it is supposed for the purpose of speculation.

At the beginning of the New Year the Omsk Government appealed to the population in a long declaration in which, after dealing with the present situation and calling on the people to join in the last efforts to overcome the existing Bolsheviks, the Government declares that any attempt to hinder the work of reconstruction or to carry on criminal propaganda in the army will be unmercifully suppressed, but the Government, which represents no particular political party, is not prepared to oppose those of them which do not sympathise with the Government but who show no active opposition to it. Furthermore the Government promises to take measures to prepare the country for the

Archangel Troops May Unite With Omsk Force

Archangel, January 14.—Apart from the Allied forces important Russian anti-Bolshevik detachments are now marching southwest towards Vologda. If successful this movement will enable the forces operating from Archangel to co-operate with the Omsk army, which is now advancing towards Viatka. The struggle against Bolshevism is now assuming the character of a national upheaval.

Archangel, January 15.—Operations were undertaken along the River Onega on December 29 with the object of consolidating the line which is to be held during the winter and driving back the enemy concentrations. The positions held by the enemy on the river fifty miles from the town of Onega were at

tacked and carried and the Allied front was advanced twelve miles up the river. On January 1 the enemy attacked our new positions but was repulsed with heavy loss but on the 4th the Allied forces were withdrawn without interruption to more favorable positions down the river.

On December 30 the Allies occupied Kadish, on the Yenisei, 37 miles from its confluence with the Dvina.

12,941 U. S. Troops In Expedition

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 8.—The War Department announces that the American forces in Siberia and Northern Russia number 12,941.

Empress Takes Mail For America Today

Mail to be despatched to the United States on the Empress of Japan this afternoon will close at the United States Postal Agency at 1:30 o'clock while registered mail will be received until 12:30 o'clock.

On the Nanking, which sailed yesterday afternoon 252 bags, nearly all second-class mail, were sent to the United States.

Among the through passengers on the Nanking were the entire Naval Reserve crew of the United States Shipping Board steamer Rasona, now turned over to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for permanent operation. The Nanking arrived from Hongkong yesterday morning.

The Venezuela arrived from Keelung yesterday morning and will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports this morning at eight o'clock. Through passengers include Sir William Moyes, Financial Secretary of India, who has been in the Philippines studying government conditions, and Mr. Irving Posner, Far Eastern representative of the Allied Industries Corporation of New York.

Berlin Disarming Civilian Population

(Continued from Page 1)

Party. It adheres to the idea of monarchy and aims at a "block" with the Center.

Sparacast Movement Weakening

Amsterdam, January 14.—Messages from the provinces in Germany show that the Sparacast movement is weakening everywhere.

BRITISH GUARDS IN COLOGNE

Cologne, January 7.—An historic ceremony was witnessed today when twenty colors of various battalions of the Guards arrived and were received by detachments of the Guards accompanied by bands at the railway station. The troops presented arms, with drums beating, as the colors were unfurled and were borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of inhabitants witnessed the imposing ceremony.

Mr. Neumann pointed out that hostilities had ceased and peace was about to result and saw no just reason why the plaintiff should turn him out. He said that he had made repairs to the premises costing him thousand of taels. He submitted that English law did not apply in the Mixed Court and that when he entered into the contract he was not bound by English law.

COURT RESERVES DECISION ON EVICTION OF NEUMANN

Action Brought By Shanghai Land Investment Company Against Butcher Is Heard

Richard Neumann, German butcher, was defendant in an action brought before the Mixed Court yesterday by the Shanghai Land Investment Company, owner of the premises he now occupies. The Company seeks an order for Mr. Neumann's eviction. British Assessor P. Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan reserved decision after hearing arguments from Mr. R. N. Macleod, counsel for the Company, and Mr. Neumann, who appeared in his own behalf.

The eviction order was asked on the grounds that the ten-year lease dating from 1913 contained a clause requiring the Shanghai Land Investment Company to make repairs to the building. They could not do under King's regulations which prohibit British subjects from supplying enemy subjects with goods. Mr. Macleod argued that, as Mr. Neumann is not allowed to make any repairs, the building is likely to go to ruin. Mr. Macleod cited several cases decided in English courts.

The defendant read a statement in which he charged that although he was entitled to a proper notice of particulars, he had not received his from the plaintiffs. He alleged that his British landlords could obtain a license to allow him to occupy his premises had they desired and intended that this should be done. Mr. Neumann said he was not aware of any act he had committed which could be made the basis of the plaintiff's allegation that he was in wrongful possession of the premises for five years and had never heard of a case of a tenant, who had done nothing wrong, being accused of wrongful possession of the premises.

Mr. Neumann pointed out that hostilities had ceased and peace was about to result and saw no just reason why the plaintiff should turn him out. He said that he had made repairs to the premises costing him thousand of taels. He submitted that English law did not apply in the Mixed Court and that when he entered into the contract he was not bound by English law.

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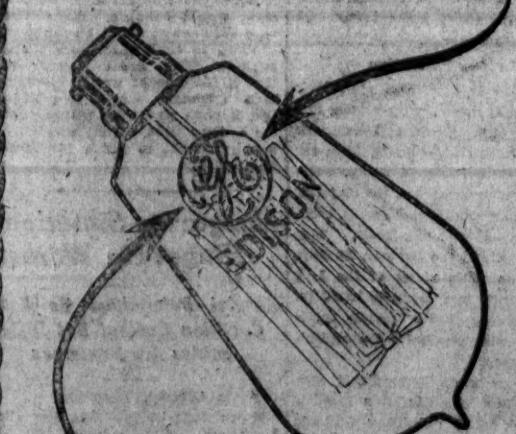
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Key To Relief For Siberia Is Efficiency Of Railroad

Apathy Of Officialdom And Maneuverings Of Politicians
Are Keeping Trunk-Line Tied Up

By Dwight K. Grady
(Staff Correspondence)

Omsk, December 2.—Faulty administration of the Siberian railways is holding up the work of stabilizing Russian conditions. The crying demand for supplies along the front and as far East as Irkutsk is not being lessened and the apathy of the greater portion of officialdom is proving a wet blanket on the flame of progress which the Czechs have striven so mightily to create. The political factors are busy as is testified by the revolutions that tumble over one another. Observers of the Russian chaos are unanimous, however, in agreeing that the key to the alleviation of suffering lies with the railway administration. It is considered necessary by all but Russians that the railway be placed in the hands of the American engineers sent here for the purpose.

In the meantime the demand for drugs, food and clothing increases. Some supplies are moving, but little passes the blockade established by Semenoff and his cohorts, who hold the line from Chita to Irkutsk. The supplies that they fail to commandeer are taken by the powers that be at Krasnoiarisk, while nothing passes the administrators of the city government at Taiga, unless it be on military trains properly convoyed. Thus the peoples west of these points are forced to go without many of the necessities of life.

Whereas in normal times freight trains could negotiate the distance from Vladivostok to Omsk in six or eight days, few rarely come through now in less than three weeks. The train—a Czech supply train with food and clothing for the troops around Ekaterinburg—upon which our party traveled from Vladivostok, negotiated the trip to Omsk in 24 days. This vividly reflects the condition of the railway. American engineers who have studied conditions carefully have gone on record as believing that were the road conducted along American lines, traffic could be increased threefold. All efforts to place the American engineers in charge of the railway have thus far failed; however, Vologodsky, prime minister of the

namely of connivance at the fact that Japanese did not use passports in those actions would be in violation of the sovereign rights of Russia, in spite of the fact that Kerensky invited the Americans here for the express purpose of running the railroad. Unless definite steps are taken by the Allied Governments whereby quick communication and transport of supplies are secured it is generally believed here that a settlement of Russian conditions is as far away as ever.

Petty bickering among political factions is contributing its bit to the general disorder, while as far as can be learned, General Semenoff is dissatisfied about "something." Around Taiga and the ancient city of Tomsk, we learned that Admiral Kolchak, the dictator, was not especially popular, while in Omsk he is considered the man of the hour. Where every man has his own opinions, and where few seem to agree, it is difficult to determine the real feeling beneath it all.

In Taiga Kolchak is described as a man of honeyed words and promises, but with limited power as an executive. In Omsk he is said to be the strongest man in Russia. Thus far he has had small opportunity to prove himself, though his supporters describe him as a man of swift action and sure judgment. He has of course outlined his plan as being for the good of Russia and as non-partisan as possible.

Horvath and the other present government officials in the East, with the exception of Semenoff, have given Kolchak their support, such as it is. Semenoff has made certain demands on the government which cannot be learned, and evidently these have not been granted. He has consequently seized the telegraph offices along the Trans-Balkal, and is ruling the country surrounding. It is generally believed in Omsk, however, that an amicable settlement will be made.

Winter has enveloped Western Siberia, and thermometers have already recorded 26 degrees below zero. With the increasing cold the number of refugees is growing. The suffering among them is intense in spite of the great work being done by the American Red Cross. The chief need is for clothing and food, though buildings are being requisitioned for shelter in some cities.

Passports Might Check Japanese Drug Traders

No System Now Whereby Peking Or Tokio Can Regulate Nipponese In China

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, January 13.—In connection with the part that Japanese dealers and peddlars are playing in the morphine trade, the question has been raised whether the Japanese authorities could not effectively control their nationals by means of their passport system and whether the Chinese authorities could not use their powers to prevent the movement of Japanese by more frequently demanding the showing of passports by Japanese. The answer is that in spite of treaty provision that they should do so, Japanese in China do not carry passports.

It appears that before 1898 there was no obligation on Japanese to be provided with passports, but in the treaty of Commerce and Friendship concluded in July of that year between China and Japan, it was expressly stipulated by Article VI that Japanese traveling in China should be provided with passports, countersigned by the local Chinese authorities, and to be produced on demand of the Chinese authorities in any place through China.

which the traveler might be passing. The fact that up to this time Japanese had not required passports, and the extreme ease with which Japanese pass to and fro amongst Chinese, led to very considerable laxity on the side of the Chinese officials, and the article has practically never been enforced.

That this is the case is evident from the fact that in January of last year the Japanese authorities informed the Chinese Government that from February 1, 1918, a special system of passport examination was to be adopted in Japan in order to prevent the movements of enemy aliens, but that as the Chinese Government was not in the habit of requiring passports of Japanese traveling in China, the Japanese Government did not intend to apply the new regulations to Chinese traveling in Japan. At the same time it was unofficially hinted that as the passport system prevailing in China was really a sign of extra-territoriality, it would be to China's advantage to maintain the practice hitherto adopted.

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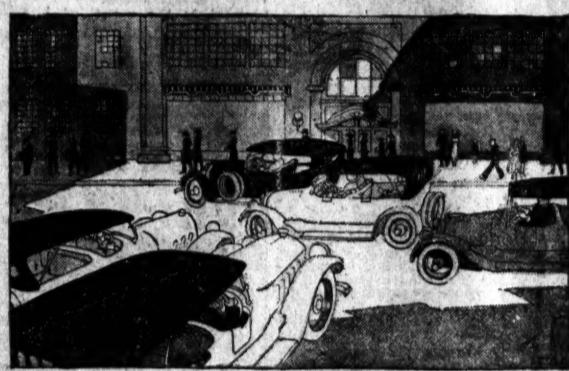
passport requirements makes it possible for Chinese criminals who think even the sanctuary of the treaty ports not adequate for their security to find a very convenient refuge in Japan. The efficiency of the Japanese police is proverbial, but their difficulties need no addition such as this convenience and the absence of extradition treaties between China and Japan provide. The whole position appears to need review in the interests equally of China and of Japan.

NINGPO ACTS ON BREWERIES

China Press Correspondence

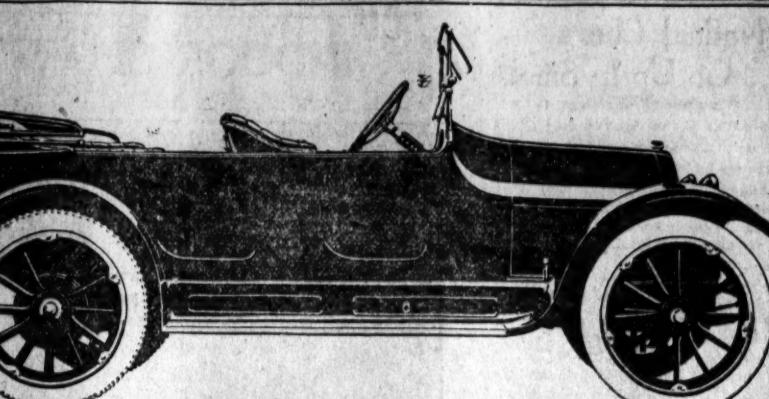
Ningpo, January 8.—At a recent meeting of the American community of this city resolutions in the form of letters were drawn up to express the community's protest against the reported invasion of China by American brewing interests. Such thing, it was felt by the Americans present, would greatly counteract the feeling of friendliness which now exists toward America here in China. Also, to permit without a protest such entrance of the American brewing interest which has been outlawed in our own country, and to allow it to fasten itself upon the Chinese people in their hour of weakness would be nothing short of renouncing our own oft-repeated assertion of disinterested goodwill.

A letter was sent to Dr. Paul S. Reisch, our American Minister at Peking, voicing this protest and calling upon him to use all his power to prevent this invasion; this letter was signed by the Americans in Ningpo. Letters were also sent to Consul-General Sammons at Shanghai and to Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attaché of the Legation at Peking. It was also voted to request Rev. F. W. Bible of Hangchow, and Dr. M. D. Eubank, of Hangchow, who are now in America, and Rev. Robt. Fitch of Hangchow, who is going to America in the spring, to act for Ningpo in using all possible influence at home to prevent the brewing interests from establishing themselves in China.



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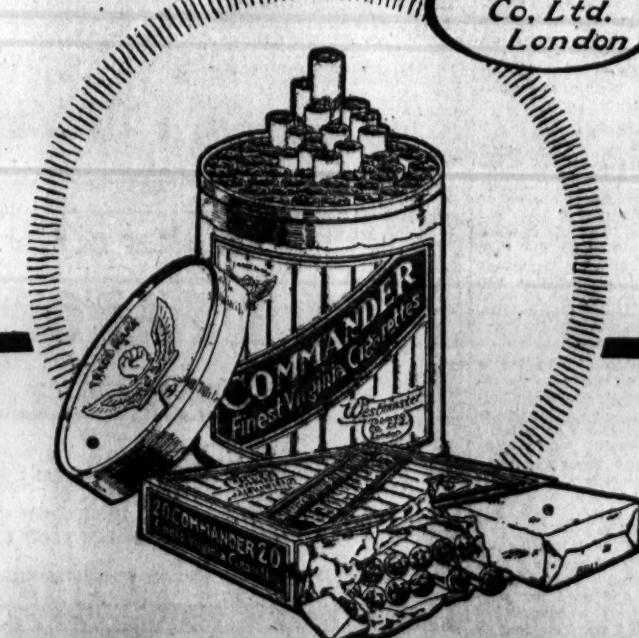
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Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY

19, Nanking Road

Hundred Chests Go Up In Smoke

(Continued from Page 1)

beginning of the fight to free China of opium, one hundred chests had gone up in harmless smoke.

Among the dignitaries who were present in the morning were: Mr. Chang Yi-pang, Special Representative of the Chinese Government; Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; American Consul-General Thomas Sammons; Mr. T. Knudsen, Norwegian Vice-Consul; Dr. J. E. Hultman, Consul-General for Sweden; Mr. A. Verbruggen, Vice-Consul for Belgium; Mr. Shao Fu-yin and Mr. Wang Chi-kung, Government Deputies; Mr. Hau Kuo-ien, Chief of Police; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Chief Magistrate; Dr. Wu Lien-teh, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Customs Commissioner; Mr. L. W. Dupre, Mr. W. A. Roberts, Mr. H. D. Hillard and others.

Today it is planned to burn 120 chests, as it is thought the process can be speeded up. This morning the ashes of yesterday's opium will be mixed with salt to make them useless and sunk in the river. Also at noon today Mr. Chang Yi-pang will be host at tiffin to all those who have cards of admission to the burning.

Mass Meeting Enthusiastic

An enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. when the International Anti-opium Association of Shanghai was inaugurated by the members of the Councillor Body, municipal officials, Peking delegates and representatives of various organisations. Better legislation and foreign co-operation for the restriction of the opium morphine and their allied poisons to medical use was the keynote of the speeches of the principal speakers. Among those who addressed the large audience were Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the Commissioner for the Burning of Opium; Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Commissioner of Customs; R. H. R. Wade, Judge Charles S. Lobinger, Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Mr. C. G. Sparham and Mr. Huang Yen-pel.

Resolutions asking for government action, legislation and relief for the opium victim as well as the co-operation of the friendly powers in endorsing the signing of the resolution of The Hague Opium Conference and enacting laws for the prohibition of smuggling by their own nationals were introduced by Dr. H. C. Ma on behalf of the Resolutions Committee, seconded by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Commissioner Wade and unanimously passed.

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Ivan Chen, who was authorised by President Han Shih-chang to represent him at the meeting, presided. Telegrams of endorsement from the President, the Cabinet and the Anti-Opium committee in Peking were received. The President expressed that he was delighted to hear of the formation of the association in Shanghai and hoped its efforts would be crowned with success. The Cabinet instructed Mr. Chen to request the Chief Executive at this epoch-making meeting while Mr. Arthur Sowerby, secretary of the Anti-Opium Committee in Peking, telegraphed:

Peking To Organise

Peking Anti-Opium Committee has resolved to hold international mass meeting in Peking to advocate similar principles to those of the Shanghai association. Similar meetings will be called in Tientsin to protest against the opium traffic. The committee has appealed to the President of the Republic for the public expression of the Government's sympathy. The Peking committee is endeavouring to establish anti-opium committees throughout the country. Reports from various quarters show strong public sentiment against the drugs, which require organisation as Shanghai is doing. We wish to express our hearty appreciation and desire to co-operate closely in this movement."

Drastic measures for the suppression of growing, smuggling and smoking and devices to cure opium addicts were the suggestions made by Commissioner Chang Yi-pang. Mr. Chang said that the opium legislation in China is not severe enough. According to the ten articles of the 21st chapter of the Chinese Criminal Code, manufacturing, selling and harboring of opium are only punishable by imprisonment of the third to the fifth class of a fine of less than \$1,000. He recommended that a special code be enacted on offenses in connection with the opium traffic. As to the cure of the victims, Mr. Chang advocates the establishment of hospitals.

Mr. Ivan Chen's Speech

Mr. Ivan Chen, who represented President Han Shih-chang, spoke as follows:

"I have the greatest pleasure of announcing to you that I have received a telegram from the Cabinet last night informing me that this meeting is very important to the future welfare of China. The President has been pleased to command me to represent him on this occasion and to address to you a few words on his behalf."

"Since his assumption of office in last October, the President has already issued several mandates laying much emphasis on the cultivation of moral principles as a basis of national existence. The deadliest enemy moral principles have to fight against is opium. It is this article that undermines one's character; it is this article that has ruined many families in China; and it is this article that has caused enormous drainage of gold which would have otherwise been retained in this country and used for productive purposes. The thought of these evils has led the President to

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



taking the drastic measure of destroying the opium stock in Shanghai which has begun today.

"However the evil is deep-rooted and our work surely cannot end with the destruction of existing opium stock; we must look further into the future. The question which we ought to solve is how to uproot the evil resulting from using opium and its kindred products other than medicine. This is the reason that this important meeting has been convened.

"The world-war, all of us who are present here are glad to be able to say, is on its way to conclusion. During that war we have had a very powerful and fierce enemy to fight against, but after four and a half years of long and terrible struggle, we have succeeded to bring it to a satisfactory end. How is this success achieved? By nothing else, but the following two factors,

Mr. Wade Gives Figures

Commissioner Wade gave a detailed statistical report of the opium deal between the government and the Shanghai Opium Combine and announced that there was no shortage at all as alleged by certain over-enthusiastic anti-opium people. He

expects that the entire stock in Shanghai will be burnt before the China New Year.

According to the yearly reports of the Customs Service, about Taels 1,000,000,000 worth of opium was imported into China between 1901 and 1917. The amount was Haikwan Taels 1,000,000, in the Customs valuation which is always below the actual market value. The Chinese Customs Service has already presented 187 ounces of morphine, 150 ounces of cocaine and over 1,000 ounces of opium, all of which had been confiscated to the Allies and more will be presented.

"It takes only one quarter of grain of morphine to make the user, yet here in Shanghai today there are hundreds of pounds of morphine packed in strong cans," said Dr. Wu in part. "The improper application of this drug will lead men to misery and death. It is killing China slowly but surely."

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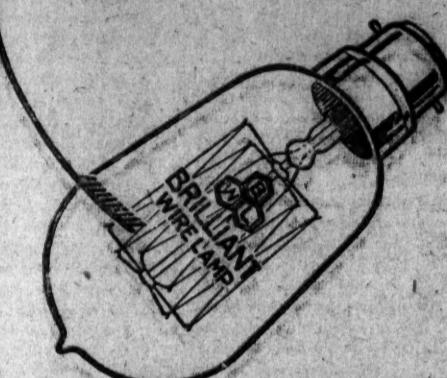
Impress on them the Government's decisive act in the suppression. Officers Are Chosen.

Resolutions were passed declaring the formation of the association for the purpose of fighting the re-crudescence of the opium evil and announcing the following officers: President, Mr. Y. C. Tong; Vice-President, Judge C. S. Lobinger; Mr. C. C. Nieh; Chinese Secretary, Mr. Moulin Chiang; Foreign Secre-

tary, Mr. A. L. Warnshuis; Treasurer, Mr. K. P. Chen; Committee, Mr. Chu Pao-pan; Dr. Wu Lishzeh, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. Isaac Mason, Mr. H. V. Moh, Mr. Geo. A. Fitch.

Resolutions also were passed calling on the Chinese government to use the strongest measures to repress all drugs and on foreign governments to ratify The Hague Opium Convention.

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SHANGHAI

FOOTBALL LEAGUE GAMES CARDED THIS AFTERNOON

Three Matches In First Division
And Two In Second Are
Scheduled

FOOTBALL THIS AFTERNOON

| | First League |
|---|---------------|
| Police vs. Recreation Club at Police Ground | 2:15 |
| Football Club vs. Navy at S. F. C. Ground | 2:30 |
| St. Xavier's vs. Socony at Hongkew Park | 2:45 |
| | Second League |
| Recreation Club vs. St. Xavier's at S. R. C. | 2:15 |
| Customs vs. Willows at Hongkew Park | 2:30 |
| The game scheduled between the Jewish Recreation Club and Shanghai Football Club elevens in the second league has been postponed. | |

Three first-league and two second-league football games are scheduled this afternoon. In the first league, the Police and Recreation Club elevens will play at the Police ground at 2:15; the Football Club will meet the Navy at the S.F.C. ground at 2:30, and Socony plays St. Xavier's at Hongkew Park at 2:45 o'clock.

The second league games bring the Customs and Willows teams together at Hongkew Park and the Rees and St. Xavier's at the Recreation Club ground.

The lineups:

| |
|---|
| Police—W. E. Fairbairn; J. E. Cissold and A. L. Biggs; J. Kilkenney, W. Robertson and J. W. Chaderton; K. E. Newman; A. J. Knight, J. Robertson (Captain); J. Watson, L. G. Westcott, reserves: W. Howells, W. J. MacDermott, H. J. Pelling and J. Withers. |
| Recreation Club—A. H. Remedios, P. L. Quincey and B. H. Smith; M. Serekin, A. M. A. Hansen and S. Emamooden; A. V. White, G. Smith, Alex. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke and W. T. Manley (Captain). |
| Football Club—L. Bentes, G. F. Forshaw, M. Tonkin (Capt.), T. G. Smeaton, A. Leonis, J. H. Johns, H. N. Olsen, E. A. Brodie, D. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford and A. H. Leslie, reserve: H. W. P. McMeekin. |

| |
|---|
| St. Xavier's—E. Wilson, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, F. Dixon, H. Johnson, C. Enchiricavo (Capt.), F. Gutierrez, Jr., A. Gutierrez, G. Silva, A. d'Aguilar, J. Gutierrez. |
| Socony—D. Siquera, J. Stellingwerf, P. Oliveros, F. Wittsoll, V. Elliot, V. F. Maher, C. Sofoulis, C. Ozorio, E. F. Mears, C. Passos, D. Viga, reserves: W. J. Noodt and J. Harvey. |
| Recreation Club Second—A. Madar, F. J. Brandt and J. Mahon; L. Canda, J. Harrison, F. Olleressen, G. Johnson, J. A. Sinclair, A. J. Willis, G. Madar and T. Emano. |
| St. Xavier's Second—A. Horstein, N. Silva, F. Gutierrez Sr., N. Collico (Capt.); H. Cortes-Real, H. Garry, W. Murray, F. Aldaguer, A. Gomez, V. Favacho. |
| Willows—W. J. Betines, A. Almeida, J. A. Rodrigues, L. Rodriguez, H. Williams, J. R. Villas (Capt.); J. Eveleigh, H. Wharton, A. Siquera, P. Revello, A. J. Maitland, reserves: T. Wayland and O. Kahn. |

Schoolboys Race Today

Sixty-three entries, representing practically all the Shanghai schools, will compete in the schoolboy cross-country race run under the direction of the Shanghai Harriers' Club this afternoon. The course is about three and a half miles, starting at Hongkew Park at three o'clock. The finish will be at Kiangwan Road gate.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be given to the first three men finishing; a silver cup will be awarded the winning school team and medals will be presented the members of the winning quartet.

DRILL AT ST. JOHN'S TODAY

A competitive military drill by the St. John's University battalion, followed by inspection and review by Lt. Commander M. C. Shirley, United States Navy, will be held on the college campus today. The drill will start at 2:30 o'clock and will be followed by an exhibition of Boy Scouts. Tea will be served in the library at four o'clock.

S. V. C. Corps Orders

By Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C.
Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, January 16, 1919.

No. 4.—Corrections in Numbers

—Corps Orders No. 109 of January 9, 1919, and 110 and 111 of January

10, 1919, read No. 1, 2 and 3 of

January 9th and 10th respectively.

No. 5.—Resignation.—The follow-

ing resignation has been accepted by the Council and is published in the Municipal Gazette, January 9, 1919.

American Co. 2nd Lieutenant R. K. Hykes.

No. 6.—Promotions. The follow-

ing promotions have been approved by the Council. Seniority to date from the dates of first appointment.

Mach. Gun Co. 2nd Lieut. H. W. Rogers to be Lieutenant.

American Co. 2nd Lieut. G. F. Ashley to be Lieutenant.

Chinese Co. 2nd Lieut. B. Y. Woo to be Lieutenant.

American Co. 2nd Lieut. V. Olsen to be Lieutenant.

"B" Co. British 2nd Lieut. F. J. W. Melville to be Lieutenant.

Artillery, 2nd Lieut. R. A. Stuart to be Lieutenant.

No. 7.—Corps Parade. The Corps

will parade for field maneuvers on Saturday, January 25, 1919, as under:

Red (Shanghai Defense) Force.

Rendezvous, Brennan Place, Jessel Road, at 2:45 p.m. for Officers and N. C. Officers; others at 3 p.m.

The Force must be ready to move off at 3:15 p.m.

O. C. Captain S. A. Ransom.

Light Horse.

Artillery.

Engineers.

2. Motor Machine Guns.

"A" Co. British.

American Company.

Portuguese Company.

Shanghai Scottish.

Blue (Invading) Force.

Rendezvous, Red Joss House Village, Brennan Road, at 2:45 p.m. for Officers and N. C. Officers; others at 3 p.m. The Force must be ready to march off at 3:15 p.m.

O. C. Captain G. Grayrigg.

4. Machine Guns.

Maritime Company.

"B" Co. British.

Customs Company.

Japanese Company.

Italian Company.

The "general idea" will be circu-

lated by post on the 16th inst. to all Officers and N. C. Officers and any one who fails to receive his copy can apply to the orderly room on one.

The "special ideas" will be issued to Officers commanding sides two days before the parade.

Basketball Tonight

The Shanghai American School and Y.M.C.A. Training School basketball teams will play a league game at the Y.M.C.A. tonight.

WENCHOW NEWS NOTES

China Press Correspondence

Wenchow, Che., January 13.—Last week we had the pleasure of giving a welcome to the Rev. W. R. Stobie, of the United Methodist Mission, who has returned to the staff here after a number of years in England. With his experience and his knowledge of the language he will be a great help to the work in this district.

H.B.M.S. Cadmus came in last Wednesday and left the next day, after saluting the flag. The Standard Oil Co. steamer Meian also came in with a cargo of oil, and is still here.

After the attempt to burn the China Merchants' s.s. Kwangchi, there were rumors galore; one was that the Wenchow merchants were going to buy a steamer of their own, and another was that a Japanese steamer was about to start on the run. Now that the China Merchants' Co. has sent the Tungwah with a large cargo and to take a large cargo of exports, rumors have subsided for the time.

Schools and colleges are closing for the Chinese New Year holidays this week, and the teachers will be glad of the month's rest from the duties of the classroom. The C.I.M. schools finish with a stereopticon lecture on Palestine and Egypt, with slides furnished by the Rev. A. H. Sharman, of the U. M. Mission, many of them from photos taken by himself thirty years ago. Mr. Sharman is soon to go on furlough.

Mr. W. B. Hart of the Division

News Briefs

The British Postmaster announces that the Parcel Post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels of which the contents are obviously in the nature of gifts will be accepted.

The sum of \$5,502.30 was received for the Red Cross during the Autumn Race meeting in Hankow. The money has been equally divided up among the British, American, French, Belgian, Italian, Russian and Japanese Red Cross Societies.

Several American experts are

going to Japan to supervise the

building of ships ordered by the

United States Shipping Board early

in October, contracts for 36 additional steel cargo ships having been

let to Japanese shipyards. The

Japanese contracts were divided

among 13 companies; five being to

the Kawasaki Dockyard Company.

of Films, United States Committee on Public Information, returned to Shanghai from Manila yesterday.

quarter, is announced. The sextet

is composed of Messrs. Bellison,

Cherniavski, Bordichevsky, Mistech-

kin, Rosenker and Moldavan.

Tonight's program follows:

Beethoven Trio, Op. 11, No. 4, for

clarinet, cello and piano.

a. Allegro moderato

b. Adagio

c. Finale—Tema con variations.

Messrs. Bellison, Cherniavski and

Bordichevsky.

Mozart Quintet, A major, for

clarinet and string quartet.

a. Allegro

b. Andante cantabile

c. Scherzo

d. Finale

Messrs. Mistechkin, Rosenker, Moldavan and Cherniavski.

B.W.W.A. Members To Get Decorations

Workers To Receive Service Bars; More Allied Ladies Needed At Depot

Members of the British Women's Work Association, a recognised branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, will be awarded bars for each year of service with the war-relief organisation. The awards will be of two classes. The first class consists of a brooch, ribbon and bar and the second of a broad, ribbon and crown. Each first-class bar will represent a year's work of 700 hours and the bar for the second class decoration is award for 350 hours work in a year.

A letter received by the Association from Vladivostok tells of the distress of officers and men of the old Russian army and urges that assistance be given them. The local association, aided by Hongkong, sent supplies for 500 officers on December 27.

A letter of appreciation has been received from Russian officers and nurses passing through here on their way to Vladivostok. The American Red Cross for surgical dressings, Americans, British and other Allied nations are needed daily in the workrooms.

Up to January 16, \$4,844 was subscribed to the B.W.W.A., of which \$4,000 was donated by the Shanghai Race Club.

Zimro' Concert Tonight

PINKETTES

The first concert by the Petrograd Chamber sextet, "Zimro," will be given at the Olympic Theater to-night.

An attractive program, including a Beethoven trio, a Mozart quintet and a Tschaikowski

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tors which act as gently as

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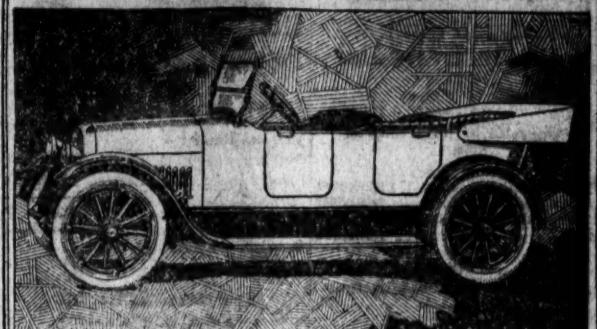
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Y.O.Y.U., Manager.

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919

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All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

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Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

20843

The International Recreation Club

The Public is hereby notified that tickets for admission for the season ending 1918 have all been cancelled and tickets for 1919 are now obtainable upon application in person to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.



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ALLIED WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

The Organisations affiliated in the above Association have decided to divide the work of supplying warm garments for Siberia (for which work subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treas. of the different Organisations) as follows:

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(worn garments, in good condition, may be sent to 25 Ave. Eduard VII, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10—noon and 2—4 p.m.)

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20891

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Visitors and discussion invited.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Ballotting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Motor-Cycle Raffle

The Cleveland motor-cycle raffled at the Astor Bar on the 5th October, 1918, winning number 1711. If not claimed within seven days will be sold and the proceeds handed over to local charities.

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TO LET, modern, nicely furnished, detached, seven-roomed residence; Western district, with tennis court, garage and stable. Would sell new furniture (used seven months) at reasonable price. Apply to Yates Road, 20868 J.22.

TO LET, the detached house, 63 Carter Road, containing seven rooms with bathrooms attached, hot and cold water installation, tennis, garage, stables. Apply Lester, Johnson and Morris or on premises, 20865 J.21.

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc., Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road, 20866.

TO LET, 11 Tifeng Road (at Yu Yuen Road), very modern, six-roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stable. Rent Tls. 110. Open for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuan Road, 20846.

WANTED to hire, a couple of trained sporting dogs. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS, 20833 J.21.

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FOR SALE, for Tls. 13,500 cash, rent Tls. 800 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. Owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuan Road.

FOR SALE, a brand-new 5 drawers (Drop Head) Sewing Machine with complete accessories. Cost \$104 will accept the sum of \$60. Apply to Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y-153, North Szechuan Road.

FOR SALE, Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 12

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 18, 1919

Wanted: A Shipping Policy

(From The Nation)

THE attempt of a British syndicate to buy the fleet of the International Mercantile Marine Company, aggregating some 730,000 tons, the refusal of our Government to sanction the transfer, and the subsequent offer of the Government itself to buy the ships at the price offered by the syndicate, bring sharply to the front a highly important question to which a prompt answer ought to be forthcoming. Has the United States a shipping policy? and if so, what is it? We have great and growing foreign investments. We have a large overseas trade, capable of almost indefinite expansion. We shall soon have a huge merchant fleet. What are we to do with it? The American people are entitled to a clear and straightforward answer from the Government and from the great banking and business interests back of the present program. The world is looking to the peace conference with a desperate hope that it may find some way of ending war. Are we, or are we not, planning to enter upon a policy in trade and shipping that will in the end make mock of the best intended peace compacts? We have the right to a frank answer.

At the outbreak of the war the world's shipping aggregated some 50,000,000 gross tons, of which about one-half was British. It grew normally at the rate of something over 2,000,000 tons a year. But the submarine campaign and other war exigencies set the world's shipyards into feverish activity, and the Nautical Gazette estimates that with in three years, if every nation should carry out its announced shipbuilding program, the world's tonnage will be not less than 75,000,000 tons. During October, with the submarines still at work, ship tonnage increased by nearly a half-million tons, and with plenty of steel available it will not be strange if the monthly increase rises shortly to a million tons. Are we not likely, then, to be entering an era of cut-throat competition on the ocean highways with all that it involves in the way of national rivalries and animosities? What is to be the attitude of the United States in this struggle? Does any one know?

During the months just past we have heard much talk of capturing the world's markets for the American manufacturer. It is the old evil imperialistic cry, and there is too little evidence that our business men have sensed the danger against which Chairman Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, warned them in his recent address:

"A reconstruction program for the United States looking to the building, on top of the present credit balances, of unending mountains of international credits will tend, not only to make the United States the most hated nation in the world, but to mark her for destruction. It means commercial imperialism." Yet this is exactly what many of our business leaders want. They propose to pile on top of a high tariff extensive foreign investments, a great export trade, American ships to carry our goods to Europe, South America, and the East, and the world's greatest navy to make that shipping "safe" under any and all circumstances. No matter if the various parts of their program are inconsistent; it contains within itself sufficient possibilities of mischief to fill the world with blood and tears for the next hundred years. Is it to

this end that our present plans are being directed?

What conception of our relations to Great Britain and the British Commonwealth lies in the mind of those who are quietly shaping our destiny on the water? Discussion of the "freedom of the seas" has already shown how thorny the problem of Anglo-American relations may easily become if the shipping question is not handled with the greatest sympathy, tact, and understanding of England's peculiar position. Who touches Britain's sensitive spot? We are far from suggesting that the seas must be left to the British, or that British views regarding sea power must prevail unmodified. On the contrary, we earnestly desire the United States to become, under proper conditions, a great maritime nation, and we hope for a genuine internationalisation of the highways of commerce. But we do say that the man who deliberately or thoughtlessly jeopardises the continued growth of cordial relations between the two greatest branches of the English-speaking peoples puts in hazard humanity's best hopes of progress in civilisation. And we are confident that no more probable way could be devised of endangering those relations than for us inconstantly or thoughtlessly to set about seeking for ourselves the supremacy of the seas. We are rich enough and powerful enough to give anxious thought to the question how we shall use our giant's strength. Why has our Government objected to the transfer of the International Mercantile Marine fleet? We do not criticise; we only inquire.

It is not problems of international relations alone that we face as we look forward to the future of our fleet. Who is to run our ships? Is the Government to own and operate them itself, despite the well-nigh unanimous judgment of practical shipping men? With the whole great question of permanent Federal ownership and operation of railways and wire lines the subject of earnest discussion, is it proposed to commit us out of hand to the even more experimental project of Government-owned and operated ships with all its economic, political, and international complications? If on the other hand, the ships are to be turned over to private owners, what are to be the terms of the contract? Are we to sell outright or to lease? How are the ships to be manned? How are American owners to be enabled to meet the lower wage scales and other operating costs of Europe and Japan? Do we propose to subsidise our ships? What is to be the relation of shipping to railway rates? It has been suggested that one motive for Government operation of railways is the opportunity it would give to make domestic traffic pay the bills of export freight—to subsidise our shipping at cost of the domestic consumer.

If we have a shipping policy, let it be set forth. Let us be informed clearly and simply what our administrative agents are trying to accomplish. Is our shipping program only part of a larger scheme to seize the lion's share of the world's trade? Let it be so stated; then we can build a huge navy and get ready for the inevitable war that will come when exploitation has done its perfect work. Or are we building a merchant fleet to help meet as cheaply as possible the world's need for goods, on the basis of competition only in service? Let us say so; let us serve notice on our own people that we propose no discrimination in favor of American merchants, American ships, or American goods. There is no middle ground. Let us have a clear declaration of aim by responsible authorities, and a comprehensive statement of the means proposed for attaining it. Then we can discuss the alternatives, make our choice, and shape our course like a democratic people. Today in this particular we are blind followers of a leadership that guides us we know not whither.

Marriage Superstitions

Superstitions regarding marriage are common in all parts of the world.

One is that a bride, on leaving her home for the wedding trip, must step into the carriage with her right foot first. She should do the same when she first enters the home prepared for her after the bridal trip.

A pretty custom which is tinged with superstition is that of the bride, as she is about to leave her home after the ceremony, tossing her bouquet among her female friends. The one who catches it, it is said, will be the next bride.

A favorite wedding-day in Scotland is December 31, so that the young couple can leave their old life with the old year and begin their married life with the new one.

In Italy no sharp-pointed wedding gifts are permitted.

As suggested by Mr. Tyler, a suitable basin according to requirement should be arranged along Woosung Creek or a special berth arranged for such steamers outside the Whangpoo.

Correspondence**Shanghai Harbor Schemes**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In expectation that there will soon be a number of mammoth steamers so huge as 1,630 feet in length and 180 feet in breadth, with a 50 feet draught, visiting this port of trade, the leading local opinion appears to have been whirled into a gigantic harbor plan, and according to recent information, it is understood that the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board have decided to expend some Tls. 350,000 for the purpose of investigating how this gigantic scheme can be realised.

This very big undertaking has been outlined in the "Future Development of the Shanghai Harbor," and also includes suggestions made by several other experts.

One of these various schemes is to convert the whole area of the Whangpoo River into a continuous huge wet dock, blocking the mouth as well as above Klangnan Dock or still farther ahead. This work would entail an expenditure of Tls. 45,000,000, and would take over 30 years for completion. In the meantime, it is suggested that training walls be built along the Fairy Flats or that part where the Tungsha Bar lies, so as to regulate the flow and increase the water depth—assisted by auxiliary dredging. This work would involve an outlay of Tls. 40,000,000.

Tungsha Bar is about 4 to 5 hours' distance by steamer from Shanghai, and practically all steamers are compelled to wait there for high tide, thus causing undesirable delay for passengers and cargo, and loss to the shipowners in respect of steamers' charterage. Taking for example a chartered steamer of say 12,000 tons, this latter loss is roughly about £800 per half day. How many steamers have to wait here every day, and how much loss accrues to shipowners through the existence of this Bar! Then there is also to be considered the interest on the value of the merchandise on board, and the value of the time lost by passengers. Summing up all these losses, I hold that the suggested plan of improving the Yangtze River approaches would be a valuable one indeed to almost all classes of the community of China or those related with China, and I consider it would be a very wise policy on the part of those interested to contribute towards a fund for expediting the execution of this work.

In respect of the scheme for converting Shanghai into a huge continuous blockaded wet dock, I venture to state that the ultimate result of such an undertaking demands very careful thought. I fear that subsequently upon this scheme we ought to anticipate that:

(1). Standing water in the dock will bring about very unhealthy conditions.

(2). Heavy rains will cause flood in the blockaded basin. (Some readers will recollect the flood in 1905).

(3). The drainage system would have to be changed,—necessitating another billion taels, in addition to the expense required for the harbor proper.

(4). Urine and other discharge by dwellers on floating craft such as junks, sampans, launches, etc., same likewise by coolies along the river banks, as well as rubbish thrown overboard by these floating craft, will be extremely unsanitary for the harbor health, and which even great administrators will probably find to be the hardest of hard things to control.

(5). Smaller steamers would experience difficulty in entering and leaving the dock, etc., etc.

Taking these points into consideration, I can but hesitate in concurring with this suggestion.

Moreover, it is my personal opinion that gigantic steamers measuring 1,630 feet in length, are not likely to come up as far as Shanghai.

Imagine that such a steamer has come to this port (taking it for granted that sufficient water depth is available) what wharf could accommodate it? The head would come to the upper end of the China Merchants' Lower Wharf and the stern to the upper end of the Wayside Wharf, berthing the old Ningpo Wharf abreast! In swinging, she would stop the whole river traffic. A visit of only one such steamer in this port would totally upset the whole of Shanghai harbor. And in the distant time when such great floating cities can come in any number, we must not lose sight of the fact that there will be proportionately a very much greater number of smaller steamers.

As suggested by Mr. Tyler, a suitable basin according to requirement should be arranged along Woosung Creek or a special berth arranged for such steamers outside the Whangpoo.

River, passengers and cargo to be transported thence by rail or steamer to the desired destination.

This method would be less expensive, and more practicable. Even after the lapse of a considerable time, I believe the Whangpoo River will be more important for smaller steamers (say 2,000 to 15,000 tons). At all events we may not expect such mammoth steamers within a few decades. Meanwhile, it should be anticipated that with the recovery of normal conditions, a great number of "Shire," "Glen," "Pen," "Maru," etc., of 6,000 tons to 14,000 tons will again be in evidence in this port as in pre-war times. The "P. and O." and "Blue Funnel" lines are already resuming their regular sailings. The most urgent needs of this port will then be:

1.—The upper head and stern moorings to be shifted by about 100 feet on to the Pootung side giving ample room for swinging when berthing alongside the China Merchants' or the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves.

2.—An increase in the water-depth along by the Ningpo and Wayside Wharves which at the present time is very poor. A portion along by the Hongkew Wharf is also very shallow.

According to the "Project for the continued Whangpoo Regulation," an amount of Tls. 600,000, is to be allotted for the training walls along the original normal line above and below Pootung Point.

Provided that the "Cross-sectional area of the Whangpoo river is stable," as stipulated by Mr. von Heidenstam in his report, the above building would necessarily bring about some increase in water depth. Regulation of current would also result in less silting.

I wonder how this scheme came to be suspended, whilst the diplomatic body at Peking has meanwhile approved the proposal of raising a surtax on Customs duty in anticipation that this work would be carried out according to the "Project for the continued Whangpoo regulation."

3.—Then (1912) future requirements of Shanghai harbor as described in the "Project for the continued Whangpoo regulation," viz:

(a) Improvement of Fairy Flats.

(b) Improvement of Inner and Outer Woosung Bar.

(c) Removal of City Bar or Wayside Bar,

are vital requirements of this harbor even at the present time; more so especially in view of peace being in sight and a bigger fleet shortly expected.

Woosung Bar has been removed, thanks to the efforts of the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board. Fairy Flats, though out of their jurisdiction, is under their earnest investigation, I believe that the riparian owners offered a considerable contribution towards improvement of the road and, after consultation with the many commercial interests concerned, it was unanimously agreed in favor of the execution of this scheme. The Harbor Master is experiencing difficulty in stipulating for temporary navigation rules.

My motive in writing this letter is to draw the particular attention of the public to the vital importance of the execution of the 1912 proposals, which are now urgently needed.

The writer heartily desires that the Harbor Master will compile the necessary special temporary navigation rules and that the riparian owners will assist him to their utmost so that this important work may speedily be put into execution.

AN OUTSIDER,
Shanghai, January 15, 1919.

Mr. TUCKER TO MR. McCOLL

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—May I ask your indulgence for the purpose of referring to a statement made in the Municipal Gazette this morning in a letter addressed to the Council under date of December 19, by Mr. D. McColl, in which he said that "Mr. Tucker is known to have made one serious misstatement during his canvass for signatures to his railless transport." Mr. McColl says that I stated that not more than three percent of the foreign population were transported by the tram company.

This is not true. What I did say was that my opinion was that of the total people carried by the tram company, probably not more than three percent were foreigners. I have reason to believe that this estimate is true, and in fact some months ago when making a similar statement, I was assured by a gentleman whom I believe was in a position to know, that my estimate was probably excessive.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

G. E. TUCKER.

Shanghai, January 16, 1919.

Baron Shibusawa On Democracy and Equality

The Kokumin writes: Baron Shibusawa contributes an article to the Monday Discourse Series of the Kokumin, in which he gives some salutary advice to his countrymen concerning democracy and changes of thought of the people. In the first place he speaks of the need of welcoming the New Year with good resolutions. The Japanese nation is glad that the world war has come to an end. The chief thing in the Peace Conference should be to promote the cause of justice and humanity and to perfect international morality. The principle of equality of all races should be enunciated whatever form it may take. Racial discrimination should be removed by all means. But Baron Shibusawa cannot agree to the proposition that riches should be equalised. Even if attempts are made to equalise all, there are intelligent and unintelligent persons by birth, persons who are thrifty and lazy, etc. It is impossible by human power to change the laws of nature. But Baron Shibusawa does advocate egoism by any means. He only wants to say that although by means of justice and humanity atrocious struggle may be avoided the law of survival of the fittest cannot be abolished.

Baron Shibusawa then tells something of his youthful experiences. He was brought up in the days of unreasonable feudalism when the governed were in a pitiful state of subjection. Learning Chinese classics, he conceived the idea that the system of class distinctions must be abolished, otherwise the welfare of the people could not be advanced. From early youth he espoused the cause of Oriental democracy. The teachings of Confucius and Mencius were to advocate Oriental democracy. Baron Shibusawa told at a meeting of the National Defense Conference recently that by studying these teachings of the Chinese sages, one could learn democracy. He quotes a passage from Confucius in which the sage enunciates the doctrine that the confidence of the people is the main spring of government, etc. Mencius taught a similar doctrine as witness a passage quoted from him. The defeat of Germany, Baron Shibusawa understands, is a triumph of democracy as enunciated by the Chinese sages.

The Baron is very much concerned about the chaotic condition of thought of the Japanese people today. But he stated at a meeting of the education conference, of which he is a member, that diversity of ideas cannot be avoided and that it is a mistake to try to secure a complete uniformity of thought. Because flowers bloom in different colors, it is a mistake to try to change them into one color. Regarding the economic problem, Baron Shibusawa warns his countrymen against extravagance just because Japan has been lucky to gain economic advantages during the war. He urges the people to work hard in their respective occupations.

There will be ample time ahead for investigating the gigantic scheme but there is no time to lose for the realisation of the 1912 proposals, which are now urgently needed.

The writer heartily desires that the Harbor Master will compile the necessary special temporary navigation rules and that the riparian owners will assist him to their utmost so that this important work may speedily be put into execution.

AN OUTSIDER,

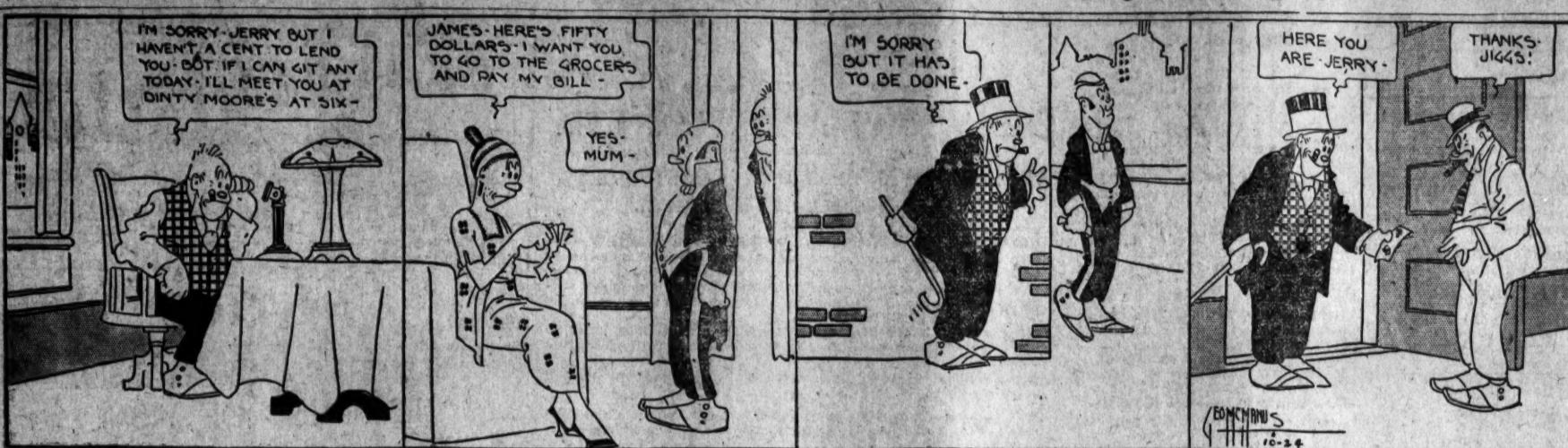
Shanghai, January 15, 1919.

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Bringing Up Father**By George McManus****Recipes****Steamed Brown Bread**

Bread crumbs, 1 cup; milk, 1% cups; molasses, 1/4 cup; wheat flour, 1 cup; barley flour, 1 cup; baking powder, 1 teaspoon; salt, 1 teaspoon; soda, 1/2 teaspoon.

Soften the bread crumbs in the milk. Add molasses. Sift together the dry ingredients. Combine liquids with dry ingredients. Mix well. Grease moulds and covers. Fill 2/3 full of mixture. Cover and steam 3 hours. If small one-half pound baking powder cans are used. Steam only 3 hours. Yield: 5 one-half pound baking powder cans.

Hot Water Gingerbread

Fat, 2 tablespoons; boiling water, 1/2 cup; molasses, 1 cup; bread crumbs, 1 cup; barley flour, 1/4 cup; wheat flour, 1 cup; ginger, 2 teaspoons; salt, 1/2 teaspoon; soda, 1/2 teaspoon.

Melt fat by adding boiling water. Add molasses and bread crumbs and allow crumbs to soften. Sift together dry ingredients. Add liquids gradually. Beat well. Pour into greased shallow pans and bake in a moderate oven about twenty-five minutes. Yield: 3 cakes, 4x6.

A Flower Language

In remote Alpine hamlets and villages, especially in the Bernese Oberland, there still exist ancient and pretty customs of proposing marriage by a language of flowers. If a maid accepts a bouquet of edelweiss from a man she at the same time accepts him as her fiance, the idea being that the man has risked his life to obtain the flowers for the woman he loves.

Another method which exists in the Canton of Glarus is for the young man to place a flower pot containing a single rose and a note on the window-sill of the girl's room when she is absent from home; and wait—perhaps days—for a reply. If the maid takes the rose the young man boldly enters the house to arrange matters with her parents; but if the rose is allowed to fade away the proposal is rejected without a single word having been exchanged between the couple.

A Tennyson Tale

Here is a tale of Tennyson, told by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R. A., who once went to Freshwater for the purpose of getting sittings for a portrait of the Laureate:

"Getting to the station rather late, I left my things there, not knowing what sort of reception I might get. After I had been received by Mr. Hallam Tennyson, the present Lord Tennyson, old Tennyson came shuffling in—he had a shuffling way of walking because he was near-sighted—and shook hands with me.

"I hate your coming," he said. "I cannot abide sitting."

"That did not seem very promising. However, after he had conversed for some time he said:

"Where are your things?"

"I explained, and thereupon he got up, ran the bell, and told a servant to fetch my luggage.

"You had better put up here," he said.

"I felt it was getting along. At 11 o'clock, I went to my room, still wondering whether I would succeed in my mission or not. Shortly afterward there came a rap at the door and I said, 'Come in,' turned round and saw Tennyson standing at the door. He said:

"I believe you are honest. Good night and thereupon departed."

"It was his way of making amends for the rather dubious way in which he had first met me."

Bored By His Elders

William Robertson Smith, who later became one of the most learned Biblical scholars of his day, was a very precocious child. Talk was a passion with him, declare his biographers, but even in his very early years he insisted that it must be good talk. Nothing wearied him more than to listen to the conversation of the company that came to his father's manse when it was not of the improving sort, especially if he had to sit silent himself, according to the rule then strictly enforced on children. On one of these occasions, when a reverend colleague had stayed long and after having proved mercifully kind at length left, Willy is said to have drawn his stool up to his father's knee. "And now, papa," he said, looking up with the air of one whose endurance was at an end, "let us have some rational conversation!"

The Reward Of Virtue

Job:—"A man never loses anything by keeping his engagements punctually."

Bob:—"I don't know. My experience is that he is apt to lose half an hour waiting for the other fellow."

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cases the installation of a small hospital room has meant a great decrease in the number of absences for illness. The reason is obvious.

Before the installation of the hospital service, employees would neglect minor illnesses. A slight cold was left to take care of itself, a little nervous headache permitted to run its course unmolested. In consequence, these trifles developed until soon there was adequate cause for taking a few days off to stay home in bed and have a doctor.

But with the hospital room on the premises, employees are urged to have their minor ailments attended to promptly, and never under any circumstances to neglect anything. The tiny cold is therefore promptly checked, the cause of the headache investigated, the teeth looked at as soon as the first twinge commences and so disease is not permitted to get under way.

In addition, the hospital saves time for the girl who coddles herself needlessly. There are some women who magnify every little ill. If they have a slight ill, they must needs go home at once and stay in bed until pain ceases. And sometimes they do not even summon a doctor. Pain means to them merely a signal to stop working! If these girls receive competent care on the premises, aches and pains disappear quickly without loss of time.

The second method of keeping up better attendance records is by stimulation. One department may be pitted against another to see who can get the best record in a month. Or, instead of "docking" employees for being late or absent, a reward is given at the end of every week or month to those who have the best attendance report.

Of course, those engaged in war industries have the best possible stimulation to use—that of patriotism. It is easy to show workers by means of graphic illustrations how their tardiness or absence decreases production, and how decreased production hampers Government work.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---------|------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Jan. 18 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. 18 | — | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. C.P.M. |
| Jan. 20 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Jan. 20 | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. 1 | — | Vancouver | Stanley Dollar | Br. R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. 1 | — | Vancouver | Harold Dollar | Br. R. D. & Co. |
| Feb. 1 | — | San Francisco | Endeavor | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 2 | — | Seattle, etc. | Kastor Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Feb. 9 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 10 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Feb. 22 | — | Vancouver | Empress of Russia | Br. C.P.R. |
| Feb. 23 | — | New York via Panama | Bloemfontein | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Mar. 2 | — | Tacoma, etc. | Africa Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Mar. 8 | — | San Francisco | Sinnyo Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Mar. 21 | — | Seattle, etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |

FOR JAPAN PORTS

| Jan. 18 | Moji, Kobe and Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Kokura Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. | |
| Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Oni Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. | |
| Nasaki | Ponsonby | Jap. N. Y. K. | |
| Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumam Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. | |
| Moji, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. | |
| Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. | |
| N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Sento Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. | |

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| Jan. 20 | Liverpool, etc. | Tamka Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 22 | London, etc. | Kalomo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| 25 | London, etc. | Penarby | Br. G.I. & Co. |
| 25 | London, etc. | Pembroke | Br. Glen Line |
| 25 | Marseilles | Sphinx | Fr. M.M. |
| 31 | London, etc. | Edgar Maru | Jap. N. S. K. |
| 31 | London, etc. | Tajima Maru | Fr. M.M. |
| Feb. 1 | London, etc. | Portos | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| 2 | London, etc. | Mishima Maru | Br. B. & S. |
| 10 | London, etc. | Teresias | Br. B. & S. |
| 15 | London, etc. | Acammen | Br. P. & O.S.N. Co. |
| 17 | London, etc. | Nore | Jap. O. S. K. |
| 22 | London, etc. | Clebes Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| 25 | Marseilles | Glen Line | Br. Glen Line |
| 26 | London, etc. | Glenary | Br. P. & O.S.N. Co. |
| 28 | London, etc. | Novara | Br. Glen Line |
| 29 | London, etc. | Glenister | Br. P. & O.S.N. Co. |
| 31 | London, etc. | Alpa Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Mar. | Marselles | Andre Lebon | Fr. M.M. |

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| Jan. 18 | 4:30 Ningpo | Kiangtien | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 19 | 4:00 Wenchow | Tungwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 19 noon | Stow, HKong & C'ton | Taisang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 20 | 4:30 Ningpo | Sinkiang | Br. B. & S. |
| 20 | 4:30 Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| 21 | 4:30 Ningpo | Hsin Ninghsao | Chi. N.S.S. Co. |
| 22 | Hongkong and Manila | China | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| 22 | P'chow, Klung & Taku | Konoku Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| 23 | D.L. Amoy, HKong & C'ton | Suyang | Br. B. & S. |
| 26 | D.L. Swatow & Hongkong | Singen | Br. B. & S. |

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| Jan. 21 | 1:30 Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. S. M. R. |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 24 | 4:00 Vladivostock | Venza | U.S.A. R.V.E. |
| Jan. 24 | 6:00* Tsingtao and Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. S. M. R. |

FOR RIVER PORTS

| Jan. 18 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Siangyang Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 19 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. B. & S. |
| 19 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Wuching | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 19 | D.L. Wuhan | Kweihsing | Br. B. & S. |
| 20 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Kurwo | Jap. N. K. K. |
| 21 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo Maru | Br. B. & S. |
| 21 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Yankwo | Br. B. & S. |
| 21 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Taftow Maru | Br. B. & S. |
| 22 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Wuching | Br. B. & S. |
| 24 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Tsungy | Br. B. & S. |
| 25 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Woosung | Br. B. & S. |
| 26 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Yoyang | Br. B. & S. |
| 29 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Chungking | Br. B. & S. |

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| Jan. 17 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| 17 | Ningpo | Hsin Ninghsao | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 17 | Hongkong | Taisang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| 17 | Hongkong | Kankidai | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| 17 | Japan | Genzai Maru | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| 17 | Japan | Chuoy Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| 17 | Hankow | Taftow Maru | Br. B. & S. |
| 17 | Hankow | Chungking | Jap. N. K. K. |
| 17 | Dalny | Kobe Maru | Jap. S. M. R. |
| 17 | Ningpo | Tungwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |

Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Jan. 17 | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| 17 | Kobe | Kwangtung | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| 17 | Hongkong & Canton | Taisang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| 17 | Tsinetao | Wuching | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| 17 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| 17 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. B. & S. |
| 17 | M.N. Hankow, etc. | Yohanyo Maru | Jap. S. M. R. |
| 17 | Hankow | Kobe Maru | Br. B. & S. |
| 17 | Ningpo | Tungwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the French Bund on Saturday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 the Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Saturday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyang, Captain Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kuito, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, January 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd. General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund.

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For HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Lucy, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN)—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

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KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Feb. 2

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, Jan. 21

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Jan. 28

SANTO MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Shibuya, Jan. 31

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Arakida, Jan. 18

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, Jan. 22

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 25

TAKEISHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Jan. 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. J. Hori, Jan. 20

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Irisawa, Mar. 2

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Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

VANCOUVER

SAILINGS

S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . JANUARY
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S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . FEBRUARY
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Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principai Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303.

China's Foreign Trade

The quarterly returns of trade for the period July-September, 1918, was issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs. The total revenue at the forty-two twenty ports was T\$4,920,442, a gain of T\$147,099 over the previous year. Shanghai and Hankow both show decreases. The figures for each port follow:

| Port | Ts. | 1918. | 1917. |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Port Tsingtao | 11,270 | 11,270 | |
| Algoa | 51,425,410 | 21,846,536 | |
| Sansing | 45,338,739 | 48,144,906 | |

| Harbin District | 1918. | 1917. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Manchouli | 4,904,879 | 74,762,870 |
| Harbin | 135,817,067 | 209,966,294 |
| Sentzenho | 28,190,280 | 80,939,733 |
| Baichun | 10,412,172 | 8,145,326 |
| Lungshihshien | 9,921,631 | 7,911,631 |
| Antung | 198,349,907 | 269,363,836 |
| Tatungkow | 91,363 | 135,598 |
| Dairen | 756,180,908 | 578,270,944 |
| Newchwang | 160,919,232 | 132,263,818 |
| Chinwangtuo | 52,419,611 | 57,702,151 |
| Tientsin | 913,247,413 | 78,500,000 |
| Yuchow | 35,000,000 | 5,453,000 |
| Hankow | 814,492,022 | 860,938,623 |
| Kiukhang | 195,308,419 | 179,756,563 |
| Wuhu | 184,347,078 | 84,556,000 |
| Nanking | 50,190,987 | 45,555,584 |
| Chinkiang | 66,638,918 | 93,907,500 |
| Shanghai | 26,238,018 | 27,243,834 |
| Szechow | 128,361,832 | 134,262,427 |
| Hainan | 120,384,598 | 124,899,500 |
| Wencho | 129,384,598 | 46,292,881 |
| Santauo | 45,923,706 | 13,368,539 |
| Foochow | 131,638,971 | 112,593,497 |
| Amoy | 211,675,123 | 85,140,818 |
| Swatow | 211,675,123 | 227,280,894 |
| Swatow | 51,537,207 | 540,700,229 |
| Kowloon | 51,537,207 | 56,433,725 |
| Lapow | 26,238,018 | 23,323,776 |
| Lapow | 37,511,664 | 40,111,624 |
| Kongmoon | 30,689,481 | 40,591,132 |
| Sanshui | 31,730,970 | 39,019,045 |
| Wencho | 141,551,884 | 110,840,617 |
| Wencho | 26,522,486 | 26,581,486 |
| Pakhol | 19,376,148 | 17,764,102 |
| Lungchow | 58,178 | 74,012 |
| Mengtsz | 30,086,326 | 41,691,222 |
| Sezmo | 265,701 | 248,374 |
| Tengyueh | 9,879,365 | 9,047,906 |
| Total | 9,030,443,666 | 8,883,344,373 |

| Port | 1918. | 1917. |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Port Tsingtao | 11,270 | 11,270 |
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| Harbin District | 1918. | 1917. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
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| Manchouli | 4,904,879 | 74,762,870 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
|-----------|-----------|------------|

| Harbin | 135,817,067 | 209,966,294 |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
|--------|-------------|-------------|

| Sentzenho | 28,190,280 | 80,939,733 |
|-----------|------------|------------|
|-----------|------------|------------|

| Baichun | 10,412,172 | 8,145,326 |
|---------|------------|-----------|
|---------|------------|-----------|

| Lungshihshien | 9,921,631 | 7,911,631 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
|---------------|-----------|-----------|

| Antung | 198,349,907 | 269,363,836 |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
|--------|-------------|-------------|

| Tatungkow | 91,363 | 135,598 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
|-----------|--------|---------|

| Dairen | 756,180,908 | 578,270,944 |
|--------|-------------|-------------|
|--------|-------------|-------------|

| Newchwang | 160,919,232 | 132,263,818 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|-------------|

| Chinwangtuo | 52,419,611 | 57,702,151 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
|-------------|------------|------------|

| Tientsin | 913,247,413 | 78,500,000 |
|----------|-------------|------------|
|----------|-------------|------------|

| Yuchow | 35,000,000 | 5,453,000 |
|--------|------------|-----------|
|--------|------------|-----------|

| Szechow | 128,361,832 | 134,262,427 |
|---------|-------------|-------------|
|---------|-------------|-------------|

| Hainan | 120,384,598 | 46,292,881 |
|--------|-------------|------------|
|--------|-------------|------------|

| Wencho | 45,923,706 | 13,368,539 |
|--------|------------|------------|
|--------|------------|------------|

| Pakhol | 19,376,148 | 17,764,102 |
|--------|------------|------------|
|--------|------------|------------|

| Lungchow | 58,178 | 74,012 |
|----------|--------|--------|
|----------|--------|--------|

| Mengtsz | 30,086,326 | 41,691,222 |
|---------|------------|------------|
|---------|------------|------------|

| Sezmo | 265,701 | 248,374 |
|-------|---------|---------|
|-------|---------|---------|

| Tengyueh | 9,879,365 | 9,047,906 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
|----------|-----------|-----------|

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|-------|---------------|---------------|
|-------|---------------|---------------|

| Port | 1918. | 1917. |
|------|-------|-------|
|------|-------|-------|

| Port Tsingtao | 11,270 | 11,270 |
|---------------|--------|--------|
|---------------|--------|--------|

| Algoa | 51,425,410 | 21,846,536 |
|-------|------------|------------|
|-------|------------|------------|

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
January 19th and 20th
and
Matinee on Sunday, 19th
PRESENTING
The Vitagraph Special
FEATURE
THE INTRIGUE
In Five Parts
Played by
The Celebrated Artist-Master
Bobby Connelly
And Other New Pictures

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, January 18th and 19th

ANTONIO MORENO

The hero of "The House of Hate"

IN A GREAT FIVE-PARTS VITAGRAPH FILM

"A SON OF THE HILLS"

Here is a clever artist in a well-written play specially adapted to his personality—in fact, one may say, the part fits him like a glove

YOU WILL ENJOY HIS ACTING IN THIS FILM

Pathé's British Gazette — American War News

See Horatio Bottomley — "John Bull." The best topical yet

"KERNEL NUTT AND HIGH SHOES"

A good comedy with plenty of laughs

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

Matinee, Today 4 p.m.

"The Count of Monte Cristo"

Epoch 5

"The Three Vengeances"

Matinee, Tomorrow 3 p.m.

Dorothy Gist and Owen Moore

in

"Susan Rocks the Boat"

Société Dramatique Française

Lyceum Theatre

Thursday, 23rd and Saturday, 25th January

"L'Ami Fritz"

Comedy in 3 Acts, by Erckmann-Chatrian

Prices as usual
Booking at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
TONIGHT
at 9.15 p.m.

FIRST CONCERT

by

THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER ENSEMBLE

"ZIMRO"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S: Direction: A. STROK

Second Concert on Wednesday, January 22nd
ALL-JEWISH PROGRAMME
(The Theatre will be specially heated)

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 22.00 March

Shanghai Lands (10 Shares) Tls. 60.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 0.85

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 22.25 March

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.65 March

Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 Mar.

Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 17, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93

@ exch. 72.5=Mex. \$5.42

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 131=Tls. 82.64

@ 72.5=Mex. \$113.99

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.2

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 257

Copper Cash per tael 1820

Native Interest Tls. .93

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48 1/2d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.93

Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/1

London Demand 5/1/1

India T.T. 33 1/2

Paris T.T. 661

Paris Demand 664

New York T.T. 121

New York Demand 121 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 642

Japan T.T. 423

Batavia T.T. 287 1/2

Singapore T.T. 463

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/2

London 4 m.s. Cds. 5/31

London 4 m.s. Docy. 5/31

London 6 m.s. Cds. 5/4

London 8 m.s. Docy. 5/4

Paris 4 m.s. 692

New York o/d Docy. 122 1/2

New York 4 m.s. Docy. 126 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 1,300 =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 =Mex. \$10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For January

Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/1

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

1 @ 684 Francs 7.40

0.74 @ 1214 Gold 42 1/2

1 @ 423 Yen 2.61

1 @ 15 Rupees 4.26

1 @ — Roubles —

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